

RING, COTTON, RILEY, ISHS RIDDLE, OSBORNE SAYS

Remnants of Old Faction
Make Warden's Task at
Prison Hard.

HAS NO CONTROVERSY WITH HIS SUPERIOR

OSBORN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Thomas Mott Osborne has a double task these days as warden of Sing Sing. In addition to attending to his duties and working out his theory of prison reform he is in face to face, he says, with insidious opposition that springs up against him from various unexpected sources.

Because of this opposition, which he ascribes to a remnant of the old prison ring, he is confronted with the problem of quieting the restless feeling that at times is manifest among the prisoners, who he is sure would otherwise be loyal to him and who would help him test his ideas of developing a sense of responsibility in prisoners.

The warden sat down to-night after he had attended for two hours a hearing on appeals from the judicial board of the Mutual Welfare League of the prisoners, and after he had turned aside from his duties for sentimental reasons and witnessed the marriage of a convict and a New York girl. He talked over some of his problems and had a little to say about the efforts that he, says, are being made to misrepresent his work at Sing Sing.

The warden has convictions and he showed by his demeanor to-night that he intends to fight for them, but at the same time he made it clear that there is no controversy between Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley and himself. He looks upon Mr. Riley as his superior officer, who has the power to appoint him and who has the power to dismiss him.

Doesn't Blame Riley.

"There is a deliberate attempt to misrepresent my administration at Sing Sing," said the warden. "I understand that criticisms have been made to Mr. Riley that there is no discipline here. I wish he would come here and make a thorough inspection of the prison for himself. I wish he would come and see what is actually being done. If we can have 1,500 in the mess hall every day without any guards and yet have no trouble whatever for so long a time, I think, can say that we have no discipline here."

In the course of his talk Mr. Osborne, who spoke with his customary frankness, made it clear that he does not intend to resign. He said further that he has been misrepresented in the newspapers to the effect that he is expected to be fired by Mr. Riley and afterward reinstated.

"That story," he said, "shows that somebody is trying to place me in a wrong light with the Superintendent of Prisons."

"Some liar around here," continued the warden, "has been doing a misrepresentation. I did not say that I expected to be fired and then reinstated. I did not say that I expected to be fired and then reinstated. I did not say that I expected to be fired and then reinstated."

"From other sources," he was learned that many of the prisoners, who are extremely loyal to the warden, were greatly aroused over the alleged attempt of P. H. MacDonald, chief agent of the Superintendent of Prisons, to "smuggle" out of the P. K.'s office a number of letters. Two of the convicts helped the agent dump the letters into a valise and ever since the other inmates of the prison learned of the affair they have been hostile toward the two.

In fact it has been deemed necessary by the principal keeper to keep these men locked up in their cells. One prisoner picked at random in the prison yesterday expressed a characteristic sentiment in these words:

"What'll happen if the warden goes I don't know, but I know that there is a bunch here who used to be snags before Mr. Osborne came. Of course they're trying to discredit him, but they do I for one would feel like killing them."

Defends Riley's Actions.

But the warden would make no comment when this remark was put up to him. He said that Mr. Riley was perfectly justified in sending for papers on file at Sing Sing, but he, the warden, did not assume that Mr. Riley would seek to defend the actions of MacDonald.

When newspaper articles bearing on Albany date line and purporting to give details on his part were shown to him he commented on some of them, but he made no reply to the charges were not made by the Superintendent of Prisons.

One was the reference to the fact that Convict Murphy was enabled to hold converse with Charles Becker in the death house on Sunday night when a double guard was sent there to sing hymns for the consolation of the condemned men.

Mr. Osborne explained that the custom of letting the singers go to the death house on Sunday evenings was started before he became warden, but that it was the duty of the attendants to make sure that no conversation was had with the men condemned to die.

"Murphy had no right to go in there," said the warden, "and the Murphy affair shows that principal keeper Martin Deely, who has been suspended, did not do his duty. If I had not already suspended him I would do so now."

There were hints from Albany also that Mr. Osborne had been delayed in giving privileges to three men who had escaped and to one other who escaped but was caught. The warden said that in several instances those men had been permitted outside the prison walls in violation of his instructions to the contrary.

Mr. Osborne would not comment on the report, obtained from reliable sources, that MacDonald had been in consultation with a convict named O'Day, who escaped twice. Some striking details of the actions of one of the convicts who was in close touch with MacDonald were obtained to-day.

It was asserted that a delegate of the Mutual Welfare Brotherhood, who was in high standing, was the same person

OSBORNE LETS GET MARRIED IN PRISON

Woman Becomes Wife of Inmate So as to Shield His Little Brother and Sister—Wedding Surprise to Supt. Riley—Suffragist Applauds.

OSBORN, Aug. 3.—Wedding bells tinkled at Sing Sing to-day. Peter Cullen, a convict who has served four of the ten years allotted him for a robbery committed in New York, was married in the warden's office to Julia Sullivan of 521 West Twenty-seventh street, N. Y. City.

The honeymoon trip will be delayed for several years, but both bride and bridegroom were happy. The bride now will have the custody of the convict's little brother and sister and will take care of them, so that it will not be necessary to send the two children to an institution.

The ceremony was exceedingly simple. The bridegroom did not have any money to spend for flowers, but the bride did not seem to mind as she stood with the bridegroom in the warden's office. Cullen had doffed the regular gray prison uniform and in place wore a plain dark suit. Father William J. Cullen performed the wedding ceremony.

Warden Is Marriage Witness.

Chief Clerk Scully of New York had sent a deputy from the city to take the bridegroom's affidavit and thus issue the marriage license. The witnesses to the marriage were Warden Osborne and Deputy Warden Charles Johnson. Miss Sullivan's chum, Miss Helen Toomey, and Cullen's closest friend, James Connelly, were also present at the ceremony.

Warden Osborne has taken an interest in Cullen and while this is the second marriage ever performed in Sing Sing, the warden believes that an excellent purpose is served in allowing the convict to marry.

Cullen was a sergeant at arms of the Mutual Welfare League, but was not re-elected at the election on Monday. He said he got the required number of votes even after the warden had urged the members of the league to vote for him.

Mr. Osborne praised Cullen—he did not mention his name, however, for he declined to give out any information as to the names of the convicts who marry. He said that the young convict had proved tractable, conscientious and hard working in the prison.

Helps Two Little Children.

"This convict had to go to an institution when he was a boy and he does not think much of such a place," explained the warden. "He has a small sister and a small brother. Their mother died recently and the two young ones would have had to go to an institution. By the marriage, however, the wife can have legal guardianship of the children and will look after them. When

who had talked with O'Day before his escape, and who also made arrangements by which the convict Murphy got into the death house to talk with Becker. But Mr. Osborne would not discuss that report.

"Nothing wrong can be brought home to me," said the warden emphatically. The warden said he had no doubt that escapees from the prison were encouraged by the fact that they could get out after one man had escaped and been brought back. It was learned that an empty whiskey bottle was found near where he had been working.

From friends of Mr. Osborne certain phases of the opposition to the warden and the reasons for it were obtained. They gave support to the charge already made by Mr. Osborne that an attempt was being made to "frame him up" and provide an excuse for his dismissal by the Superintendent of Prisons.

It was pointed out first that the wardenship of Sing Sing always has been regarded as a political plum that should go to Westchester county. Accordingly the appointment of Mr. Osborne, an up-State man, has been regarded as a mistake.

Another view, set forth by Mr. Osborne, was that prison reformers who have clung to certain ideas for a quarter of a century and who have built their life work around the idea of the prison as a place where another man comes forward and denounces them as all wrong and seeks to show the falsity of those theories.

In the third place it was asserted that Mr. Osborne has undertaken the task of being a bunch here who used to be snags before Mr. Osborne came. Of course they're trying to discredit him, but they do I for one would feel like killing them."

Mr. Osborne has sought to do away with corruption that took from prisoners any sense of justice they might have left and he has sought to do this by real justice and decency in the world.

It is the fight with the remnants of the old prison ring, it was asserted, that is the hardest thing the warden has to tackle.

CONVICTS OUT ON JUNKETS.

Warden Osborne Said to Have Let Them Visit New York.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—That Warden Osborne of Sing Sing allowed long term convicts to visit New York City, sometimes alone and sometimes in the company of keepers, is said to be proved by copies of Warden Osborne's orders in the possession of State Supt. of Prisons Riley. They were among the papers over which Mr. Osborne and Patrick H. McDonald, confidential agent of the Prison Department, had a fight at the railroad station in Ossining on the day of July 14 when they were being taken to Albany.

All of the convicts permitted to leave the prison and go to New York returned to Sing Sing. One prisoner, Daniel O'Day, who was serving a term of six to twenty-four years for attempted murder in the first degree, after being returned safely from such an excursion, made an attempt to escape from Sing Sing on July 14 when he was being taken to Albany.

Gov. Glynn ordered the removal of Thomas M. O'Day, Mr. Osborne's predecessor, from Sing Sing for permitting Daniel A. Sullivan, warden of the Union Bank in Brooklyn, to act as his chauffeur and to accompany him on his frequent automobile trips to Yonkers and New York City.

Riley Gets Denial.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—John B. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons, made public today a telegram which he received from Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing, saying that the quotations credited to him to the effect that the warden had been suspended, did not do his duty, if I had not already suspended him I would do so now."

There were hints from Albany also that Mr. Osborne had been delayed in giving privileges to three men who had escaped and to one other who escaped but was caught. The warden said that in several instances those men had been permitted outside the prison walls in violation of his instructions to the contrary.

Mr. Osborne would not comment on the report, obtained from reliable sources, that MacDonald had been in consultation with a convict named O'Day, who escaped twice. Some striking details of the actions of one of the convicts who was in close touch with MacDonald were obtained to-day.

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request for permission for the marriage was asked of me, I readily granted it."

Warden Osborne said to-night that the convict told him he was "framed up."

Surprise for Supt. Riley.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley knew nothing of the marriage of the Sing Sing convict to-day until informed of it by THE SUN correspondent. Supt. Riley refused to comment upon the incident. Gov. Whitman also refused to discuss it.

Should Be Rare, Says Miss Davis.

Miss Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, who was for more than ten years superintendent of the prison, said that the first prison head to adopt the government plan, was not willing to discuss the marriage of the convict at Sing Sing.

Miss Davis said Warden Osborne told her he was going to permit the marriage when she was at Sing Sing recently.

"Marriages should be very rare in prisons," she was only once married, Miss Davis, "and when they are allowed there should always be very special reasons for them."

Suffragist Applauds Wedding.

The wedding of a convict at Sing Sing was approved of by at least one suffragist.

"I witnessed it myself," said Mrs. Clarence Burns, president of the Little Mothers Aid Association, "and it was one of the most touching things I ever saw. The convict has a little brother and sister, who would otherwise have been sent to an institution. The girl in the marriage had assumed legal care of the children and did a most unselfish thing. There were only a few members of the league to witness the ceremony."

"In case Warden Osborne deposed," added Mrs. Burns vehemently, "every woman in the State ought to sign a petition to have him reinstated. His work is invaluable, and his attitude is a credit to the prison system."

"I prefer not to comment on the wedding," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the Woman Suffrage party. "We may not agree with all that Warden Osborne has done, but there can be no doubt that his ideas in the main have done wonders, and anything is better than to go back to the old, rotten methods at Sing Sing."

"Well," said Miss Lillian Wald, head of the Henry Street Settlement, when told of the wedding at Sing Sing, "Warden Osborne has many advanced ideas, possibly he is much in advance of his time. Every reformer is criticized and will look after them. When

Another Line Wants Williamsburg Bridge

Manhattan 3 Cent Railway Joins in Competing With B. R. T. for Trucks.

Another bidder for the privilege of operating trolley cars across the Williamsburg Bridge appeared yesterday. It was the Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line. With the Third Avenue Company also after the contract Bridge Commissioner Kracke now has two advantageous offers to consider in case the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the New York City Company permit in their refusal to allow the city a larger share of the profits from their lease of the bridge trucks.

The Three Cent Line's offer came to Mr. Kracke in a letter from President Frederick W. Rowe. He wrote:

"The city owns the bridge and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company owns the cars and the car barn, so that the entire equipment could be leased upon terms giving the city appropriate compensation, or, in the alternative, the city could purchase the equipment."

In behalf of his company Mr. Rowe offers to provide modern new cars larger than those now in use, to erect a car barn near the bridge and to install elevators at the Brooklyn end of the bridge so that the many factory employees of the waterfront would be saved a long walk.

The company wants a ten year contract and 6 per cent interest on its investment. Surplus profits would be shared equally with the city after an appropriate sum for amortization had been set aside. At the end of the ten years all the property would pass to the city.

Commissioner Kracke will lay the offer before the Board of Estimate.

B. R. T. SHUNS TUBE TO BRIDGE.

Tunnel Costing \$868,000 Remains Burden on City.

Action by the Legislature may be necessary before the public can make use of the subway connection between the elevated tracks of the Brooklyn Bridge and the present terminus of the Centre street loop beneath the Municipal Building.

This connection, built at a cost of \$868,000, of which \$468,000 was spent in buying land and leases, has been ready since January 1 and is costing the city \$169.75 a day in interest charges, without any return. When it was started the Bridge Department thought that the B. R. T. would gladly use it to send its trains through the Centre street loop across both the Brooklyn and Williamsburg bridges. But the B. R. T. declines to pay the 5 1/2 per cent interest on the city's investment demanded by the law.

The Public Service Commission has no right to order any company to operate cars where a rental is concerned. The difficulty could be met by making the bridge connection a legal part of the dual rapid transit system. Such action would have to be ratified by the Legislature.

COURT CUTS LAWYERS' FEES.

Lops Off \$87,200 From Korbe Receivership Bills.

Judge Chetfield in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday passed upon the bills of the fifteen attorneys who had been employed by the Korbe receivership. The bills amounted to \$126,720, but they were reduced by the court to \$39,525.

Parsons's Father holds a Federal position of national prominence.

Parsons's father holds a Federal position of national prominence. Parsons was born in the small town "within 500 miles of New York."

Judge Chetfield, in his decision, under advisement, the court expressed some doubt as to his right to set aside a judgment after a plea of guilty had been entered by a defendant.

ARRESTED MONKEY HOUSE KEPT SECRET

Choir Singer Goes to Cell Rather Than Have His Disgrace Exposed.

INNOCENT, HE ASSERTS

Raymond Parsons, a choir singer and member of Trinity Baptist Church and of the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A., was arrested last June. It was learned yesterday, on a charge of annoying women and girls in the monkey house at Central Park, and since then, he swears now in an affidavit in which he says he is innocent, he has been serving his three months sentence without complaint rather than have his family and friends know of his disgrace.

It was only when friends of the young man among the leading members of the church, his employer and others accidentally heard of his predicament that action was begun to have him liberated and his name cleared of the disgraceful charge.

Young Parsons—he is 25 years old and seemingly unsophisticated in metropolitan life—tells his friends who are working to free him that he would rather serve out his sentence than have his father or mother learn of his disgrace.

Only the members of the law firm headed by John B. Marshall and Henry Wellington Wack of 42 Broadway, who in the belief that young Parsons is innocent have taken up without pay the fight to free him, know where Parsons holds from. He comes from a small town in the State, "within 500 miles of New York," and for fear his name will be known he has refused to tell the name of the town.

Parsons was sentenced by Magistrate Nolan in the Yorkville night court on Sunday night, June 20, following his arrest during the afternoon with three other men charged with the same offense in the monkey house. On the advice of a detective, he says, he pleaded guilty to a charge which he did not know the nature of, the detective promising him, according to Parsons's affidavit, that a plea of guilt would result in a suspended sentence and prompt liberation.

Parsons, through his attorneys, asked Judge Crane of General Sessions to grant him a trial and erase the plea of guilty from the records. He gave a brief outline of his life and his arrest and the nature of the charge. He attached an affidavit to which is attached the affidavits of his employer and of professional and business men prominent in the community.

He had not been in the habit of visiting the monkey house, Parsons says. On the afternoon of Sunday, June 20, last, he left his boarding house at 345 West Fifty-third street and walked to the Columbus Circle entrance to the park. For a while he sat on a bench and then strolled on. After he had made the rounds of most of the cages he decided, he says, to visit the monkey house.

The affidavit follows in part:

"I did not remain long because the place is foul and oppressive. As I was going out of the monkey house, I saw a man and a woman standing outside. When we got outside he said he was a detective and he was an officer and asked me to go with him to the station house."

"This officer came and talked to me at the cell door two or three times before I was taken to the station house. I was so shocked at the charge and the predicament I was in that my senses almost left me. I was entirely ignorant of the nature of the charge and I could think only of the terrible disgrace which would cause me the loss of my friends, my business position and my position in the community."

"When I was arraigned before the Magistrate, I pleaded guilty, not because I had done anything wrong, but because I was so shocked and so afraid of losing my position and suffering any disgrace if I would take his advice, which was to plead guilty. He said the Magistrate would take care of me and that I would be allowed to go home at once."

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STRIKE OF 60,000 TO-DAY'S HALTED

Mayor's Conciliators Get Delay in Final Effort to Prevent Trouble.

MAY CALL OUT 118,000

The Council of Conciliation appointed by the Mayor decided yesterday to make a last attempt to-day to prevent a general strike of the cloakmakers.

If this effort fails, the cloakmakers' leader, according to Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, will call, in addition to the 60,000 cloakmakers, about 25,000 other workers, including designers, foremen and cloak models. Schlesinger consented last night to delay the strike one day.

The Mayor's Council of Conciliation sent the following letter yesterday to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

"The Mayor's Council of Conciliation has requested the executive board of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Association and also requests you to meet at 10:30 o'clock, at the rooms of the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth street, in a final, and we trust successful, meeting before the strike begins. We hope your committee will find it convenient to attend."

Upon receiving the request of the Council of Conciliation last night President Schlesinger said: "Out of deference to the Mayor's Council, I have called a meeting of the Council of Conciliation to-morrow."

It was said yesterday that the strike would have been called to-day.

Workmen Threaten Walkout Before End of Week.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 3.—There will be a strike at the plant of the Locomobile Company of America before the end of the week, according to announcements made at a mass meeting of employees to-day.

Denouncing the profit sharing plan of the Locomobile Company as a ruse to keep the workers from getting the full benefit of the company's success, the employees decided to strike.

The strike is being called by the Locomobile Company of America, which is a subsidiary of the General Motors Corporation. The strike is being called by the Locomobile Company of America, which is a subsidiary of the General Motors Corporation.

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